

SACRAMENTO

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1883.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XVI—NUMBER 117.

HALE BROS. & CO.

HOME AND ABROAD.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME!

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 8.

A Mighty Avalanche

—IS IN PREPARATION TO—

Come Down upon the People of Sacramento

WITH EXTRAORDINARY FORCE, IN THE SHAPE OF A

Stupendous
Clearance Sale!

—TO BE INAUGURATED BY—

HALE BROS. & CO.

MONDAY!

IS THE DAY WE COMMENCE OUR EFFECTIVE WORK OF

CLOSING OUT

—ALL—

FALL and WINTER
GOODS.

IT IS TO BE SUCH A MIGHTY SWEEP, AND
SUCH AMAZING REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE,
AS WILL CAUSE CONSTERNATION TO THOSE WHO
DEAL IN OUR LINE OF GOODS, AND WILL

Gladden the Hearts of Mothers and Fathers

WHO ALWAYS APPRECIATE A CHANCE TO CLOTHE
THEMSELVES AND CHILDREN AT A LESS PRICE
THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME.

We have taken time in preparation, deliberately gone
clean through our stock, and made such reductions as will
SPREAD THE NEWS TO EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT OUR COUNTY.

Our Counters will be strewn with REM-
NANTS, and REMARKABLE PRICES will
be made generally.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

—AND—

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

developed in flames. The firemen were utterly
helpless to stay their progress. Soon the gas
exploded, sending and leveling the walls.
The loss on the Pilot mills was \$100,000; in-
surance, \$75,000. Sowers & O'Brien's mill
occupied a portion of the Pilot mills. The
buildings are involved in general ruin. Loss,
\$300,000; partially insured.

CORONAS, January 5th.—Morrison, Colwell
& Vase's rolling mills, in which the fire origi-
nated, cost, it is claimed, \$600,000. Loss on
buildings and machinery, \$250,000. The in-
surance is extensive and well distributed.
The workmen of the rolling mills had no time
to draw their fire, and the iron in them
will chill and compel the tearing out of part
of the furnaces to put them in a working con-
dition. The ball manufactory of Mason &
Sons was damaged slightly by fire in the af-
ternoon.

PETERSBURG (Va.), January 5th.—The
large building of the Norfolk and
Western road at 2nd station has been
burned. It was an incendiary fire.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.), January 5th.—A fire
last night destroyed several factories. Loss,
\$80,000; insurance, \$20,000.

NEWBERG (N. Y.), January 5th.—The
buildings of Ward, Stanton & Co., boat-
builders, were damaged by fire to the amount
of \$20,000 this morning; insurance, \$45,000.

PEORIA (Ill.), January 5th.—A fire this
morning burned out Chalmers & Myers,
wholesale leather, A. S. Shadyak, clothing, D.
J. Colligan & Co., boots and shoes, and Cutler
& Holdridge, wholesale hardware. Loss,
\$100,000; insured for \$25,000.

I. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—Van Wyke,
in presenting a petition for pensioning legions
and armistice soldiers, said the Pension Com-
mission had properly report Tuesday or
soon after.

Platt said he hoped so, but he was not con-
fident.

Ingalls presented a petition for the ad-
mission of Dakota, remarking that the op-
position thereto was wholly malignant and
partisan.

Garland said that he had made the first ob-
jection on record of the revision of the
Yankton county had handled its creditors.

Hale said he did object because the Terri-
torial Legislature had sanctioned the Yank-
ton county's repudiation.

The bill was passed making an appropriation
for a survey to ascertain the practicability
of uniting the upper affluents of the
Missouri and Columbia rivers by a canal.

West, from the Committee on Territories,
submitted a report relating to Yellowstone
Park, and said he would call it up at an early
day.

At 2 o'clock the Presidential Succession
bill came up, and was discussed; but with-
out final action the Senate went into ex-
ecutive session and adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—Randall said
he was unavoidably absent from the House
yesterday, but had been present he would
have voted for the passage of the civil
service bill.

Singleton of Illinois did not hear his name
called. He would have voted against the bill.

The House then, in Committee of the
Whole, took up the District of Columbia ap-
propriation bill. It appropriates \$3,443,847,
and is substantially the same as the estimate.
The bill, substantially, is as follows:

In discussing the appropriation for lighting
the District, Klotz charged that the Wash-
ington Gas Company controlled Congress, and
that the money was being used to pay the
company's bills.

Meeker suggested a resolution of inquiry.
After some discussion, the amendment was
Klotz making an appropriation of \$22 per
lamp was adopted.

An amendment was also adopted leaving
it in the discretion of the District Commis-
sioner to substitute other illuminating ma-
terial for gas in lighting the District.

The bill passed.

Ford of Missouri characterized as unquali-
fiedly false a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-
Democrat describing him as a crank, and
charging him with obstructing the business
of the House.

Adjourned.

State Legislatures.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, January 5th.—The Democrats
and Greenbackers caucus have decided to
act together on all questions of party policy,
which will, of course, affect the Senatorial
succession.

Heavy Refutation of the State Treasurer
of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 5th.—The Legislative
Committee find the State Treasurer's ac-
counts \$400,000 short, and recommend his
resignation. The committee also find the
State Treasurer's official bond is for \$100,000.
His bondsmen are Wm. and A. R. Duncan,
of Newell, Duncan & Co., brokers; Max
Sax, cashier of the Nashville National Bank;
Wm. Morrow, former State Treasurer; Will
Polk and J. E. Carpenter—all of Nash-
ville; J. K. Polk, F. I. D. Allison and R.
P. Cole, of Louisville; and A. S. Hargley,
of Columbia.

At the last extra session of the Legislature
a bill was introduced to increase the bond of
the State Treasurer; but the bill was stolen
from the desk of the Clerk of the Senate the
night before it was to come up for final pas-
sage, on the day before the time fixed for the
final adjournment of the session.

The amount of the deficit in the Treasury
cannot be accurately ascertained until a thor-
ough investigation is made. One of the
bondsmen has been seen, and he says the
deficit is \$380,000. The same bondsmen says the
Treasurer's books and his account at one of
the banks show a discrepancy of over
\$100,000. Just before Christmas it is said he drew
out of the Bank of Pulaski \$5,000. The
State funds were distributed in various banks
at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis. The
missing funds are supposed to have been lost
in speculation, or loaned to personal friends
engaged in speculation in bonds and stocks.

Treasurer Polk was seen at Memphis the
day last. He was heard of at Milan, Tenn.,
from which point he wrote back that he
would return on Sunday. His family here
do not know of his whereabouts. He is a 31
year old, a graduate of West Point, and
served four years on the frontier. He was
captain of artillery in the Confederate
army, in Cheeser's division, and lost a leg
at the battle of Shiloh. He afterwards served
on the staff of General Leonidas Polk, to
whom he is related. After the war, he re-
turned to his home near Ballou's Ferry, and
was elected Treasurer six years ago. He was a
nephew of the late President Polk, has a large
family, and occupied a high social position in
this city and State.

RECORDED AND PUBLISHED.

NASHVILLE, January 5th.—Governor Hawk-
ins, in reply to an inquiry if steps will be
taken for Polk's apprehension, said no applica-
tion had been made for his apprehension, and
therefore his action depended on the
character of the application when made.
The books in the Treasurer's office are in good
condition. The only question is the amount
of the deficit, which can be ascertained in to-
morrow's investigation in a comparatively
short time.

Proposed Lease of Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—A party of
Chicago capitalists have been negotiating with
the Cheyennes and Arapahoe tribes of
Indians for a lease of 2,400,000 acres of land
for grazing purposes in the southern part of
Indian Territory. The lands, being unavail-
able for agricultural purposes, have been
lying idle. A council of these Indians have
considered the proposition favorably, and
have laid the matter before the Secretary of
the Interior. They ask that a fifteen year
lease be given to the company, and that the
annual rental (about \$50,000) be applied to
the purchase of stock for the Indians, and to
supplement their present rations. It is be-
lieved that the Interior Department will
consider the proposition favorably.

The Weather East of the Rockies.

CHICAGO, January 5th.—The weather is
cold and threatening more snow. Reports
from all parts of northern Illinois and Iowa
indicate a snowfall last night of about six
or eight inches. Trains are considerably de-
layed—none abandoned yet. In the far north
the thermometer is very low, but the weather
is moderating.

New York January 5th.—The snow is
about three inches deep, and the storm con-

tinues. In the northern part of the State the
thermometer is eight or ten degrees below
zero; at Quebec it is nineteen degrees below.

Only Two Hundred Yards Apart.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), January 5th.—The
cold, damp weather has delayed connection
of the Sunset and Southern Pacific lines.
The bridge was not yet ready to lay over the
dry canyon where the false wall fell some
time since, causing the death of eleven men,
and the bridge passed over the chasm. The ends
of the tracks are not over 200 yards apart,
only the iron bridge, which is under con-
struction, separating them. Connection will
not be made before the 15th instant, if the
present bad weather continues. Regular
trains will be put on between San Francisco
and New Orleans about February 1st, in the
hands of the privateers. The Southern Pacific
will be started, leaving San Francisco and
New Orleans daily, and making the through
trip in five days.

Land Question Decided.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—In the case of
Lawrence McCain vs. the Texas and Pacific
Railroad Company, involving title to lands in
California, the Commissioner McFarland holds
that when lands were in the hands of the rail-
road grants are covered by filings of record, it
shall be regarded as prima facie evidence of
the title of the railroad. The Southern Pacific
of a tract subsequent to the date of the rail-
road grant is not required to give notice of
the title to the company, but its filings or
entry will be placed on record, subject to fu-
ture compliance with the law.

Looking for an Abductor.

ST. ALBANS (Vt.), January 5th.—The peo-
ple and police of northern Vermont are on
the lookout to prevent John Edwards, a
colored farm-hand, from reaching Canada,
whether he seeks to be fleeing with Kitty
Dunn, aged 13, the daughter of a well-to-do
farmer. He called at school for the girl and
took her out for a drive.

Coming to See Us.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—When Simon
Cameron was in the city a few days ago he
called on David Crockett, and the two, to-
gether with a number of friends, and
together they planned an extensive pleasure
trip. They leave here for San Francisco on
the 15th of next month in a special palce
car, which they have already engaged to. Each
gentleman will be accompanied by his own
cook, and they propose to have a very com-
fortable and enjoyable time. They will prob-
ably be away from home about two months.

Notice of Contest.

BEVERLY (N. J.), January 5th.—Con-
gressman Harris, of the Fourth District, has
served a notice of contest upon Congressman
Edward Hawley. One ground of contest is that
large sums of money were used for Hawley
that had been collected from United States
officers contrary to law.

The Death Penalty.

CALISTO (Id.), January 5th.—The New
Paris special says: Isaac Scott was hanged
here to-day for the murder of Joe Spears.

Nominated for Mayor.

BUFFALO, January 5th.—The Republicans
have nominated R. R. Hedford for Mayor.

Money Not Money.

MUNCIE (Ind.), January 5th.—A package
was received to-day by the United States Ex-
press, purporting to contain a \$5,000 remit-
tance from the First National Bank of In-
dianapolis to the Citizens National Bank of
Muncie. When opened it revealed five hun-
dred dollar bills, and a lot of rag to make a bulky
package. It came direct.

Fiendish Outrage.

ARROW, January 5th.—Two scoundrels last
night caught Victoria Smith, married and out-
raged her, cut off her hair and left her sense-
less. She recovered consciousness, and the
scoundrels fled. She is now in the hospital.
The scoundrels are being sought by the police.

Entrap Report of Lynching.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), January 5th.—The re-
ported lynching at Murfreesboro is untrue.
Threats were made against the negro, Bob
Edwards, for the murder of a white man, but
the officers took him to jail in Bowling
Green last Wednesday, where he now is.

Crushed by Coal.

ASHLAND (Pa.), January 5th.—A fall of
ice to-day killed a man, and injured a woman.
The man was crushed by a large mass of ice,
and the woman was injured by a fall from a
rickety ladder. Both were taken to the hos-
pital.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Death of General Chanzy.

PARIS, January 5th.—General Chanzy, the
well-known French general and late Senator,
died suddenly last night.

(Antoine Eugene Alfred Chanzy was born at No-
uart, in the Ardennes, March 13, 1823. He was ad-
mitted to the military school at St. Maixent, and
was a sub-lieutenant. He served in Algeria and
Syria, being a colonel in 1868, and a general in 1870.
He was General of a brigade. At the outbreak
of the Franco-German war he was nominated Gen-
eral of the Second Army. He was Commander-in-
Chief of the Second Army of the Loire from the 1st
of December, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1871.
He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Army
on January 11th. He was a member of the
Grand Council of the Republic, and was
Governor-General of Algeria. He was made a
Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and after-
ward elevated to the rank of Grand Officer of the
Legion of Honor. He died at Paris, on January 5th,
1883, at the age of 59 years.)

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

PARIS, January 5th.—General Chanzy
died of apoplexy at Champs Elysees. He was
buried there. The papers describe his death,
uniting his memory with that of Gambetta,
the latter being described as the soul and
Chanzy the sword of resistance to German
invasion.

Viewing the Body.

PARIS, January 5th.—It is estimated that
150,000 persons will view the body of Chanzy
Bourbon, where the body of Gambetta is
lying.

Gambetta's Funeral.

PARIS, January 5th.—The Cabinet Coun-
cil has invited the commandant of the army
corps and judges to attend Gambetta's fune-
ral. In consequence of the New Year's Fair
at Paris, and the 6th of January, the funeral
will pass through Rue de Rivoli, Boulevard de
Sebastopol and Rue de Turbigo. The entire
force of the Chamber of Deputies is drapped.

Over Two Thousand Wreaths.

PARIS, January 5th.—The number of
wreaths sent to be placed on Gambetta's cof-
fin exceeds 2,000.

A Disgraceful Affair.

PARIS, January 5th.—To-day, while Paul
De Ronde was watching by the side of the
Gambetta catafalque, the Mayor walked into
the room. Ronde, who was not a friend of the
Mayor, approached the Mayor, and said: "You
ought to approach the coffin of the man you
insulted during life." With these words he
struck the Mayor, who returned the blow.
Ronde was arrested, and the Mayor was
Hyacinthe will preach the funeral sermon on
Sunday.

The European Floods.

WIESENBAD, January 5th.—The Rhine is
falling slowly at Mayence, Coblenz and
Cologne. The Main and Odra are also fall-
ing steadily. Navigation of the Neckar is
suspended. The Grand Duke of Baden has
given \$500 for the relief of sufferers, and the
Emperor has specially ordered everything
possible to be done for them. Wreckage and
the dead bodies of animals are drifting down
the river.

Warsaw, January 5th.—The river Vistula
is rising.

Seven Years' Penal Servitude.

DUBLIN, January 5th.—The Commission
Court sentenced a man for arson, in whose
case the jury disagreed, to seven years' penal
servitude.

Starved to Death.

DUBLIN, January 5th.—A husband and
wife starved to death at Mullinacree, in the
work of being started at Kilrush to afford
relief. The Carrick-on-Shannon guardians
show that large numbers of farmers, with
holdings of from 100 to 200 acres, are abso-
lutely without stock or food.

John Howard Payne's Remains.

TUNIS, January 5th.—The remains of John
Howard Payne were shipped to the United
States to-day.

Niagara Falls Park.

TORONTO, January 5th.—A petition has
been presented to the Legislature, for the
incorporation of the Niagara Falls Park Com-
pany.

Hanged for Murder.

MILTON (Ont.), January 5th.—Michael
O'Rourke, who murdered old man Maher and
his daughter, January last, was hanged this

morning. He was firm to the last, but made
no statement on the scaffold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Addie Ayres has been acquitted in Kansas
City of the murder of Jacob Blitt, an orchestra
leader.

Salini Morse was yesterday again refused
a license by the Mayor of New York for his
Passion Play.

The President has nominated Gustavus
Goward, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation
to Japan.

Charles A. Jackson, route agent between
Peoria and Evansville, has been arrested for
stealing registered letters.

A Port Huron (Mich.) special says that a
good vein of oil has been struck in Sarnia
township at a depth of 565 feet.

The Municipal Bank of Sappok, Russia,
has failed. The liabilities are some millions
of roubles. The assets, exclusive of furni-
ture, are 1,029,000 roubles.

The Treasurer of the Cattle Commission
estimates that \$2,000,000 is necessary to
stamp out the lung plague among cattle, and
recommends an appropriation.

In Milwaukee, as elsewhere, pugilistic en-
counters are to be met with opposition from
the city authorities, one exhibition having
already been prohibited there.

The wife and two children of Thomas
Johnson, living in Westmoreland county,
Pennsylvania, at the foot of the mountain,
were buried and suffocated by a land slide
Wednesday.

Jay Gould has been elected a Director of
the Des Moines and Northwestern Railroad
Company, and the road is to be pushed to a
connection with the Northern Pacific, and
made a broad-gauge.

The Director of the Mint reports gains in
metallic circulation by coinage and imports
during the past six months of about \$24,000,
000 in United States gold coin and about
\$14,500,000 in silver coin.

The North German Gazette reproduces, with
approving comments, the remarks of the
Russian Minister at Moscow, Count Benckendorff,
nor Russian side is there reason for a con-
flict, even in the distant future.

The Chief Engineer informs the House
that the Alaska Railway will be completed
by the summer of 1884, and that the improve-
ment of harbors, that amount being on hand at the
close of the current fiscal year.

New Postoffice have been established as
follows: Indian Creek, Trinity county, Cal.;
Daniel Smith; Lake Bay, Pierce county,
W. T. Henry, Fredman; and Rankin, Lewis
county, W. T. Joseph Rankin.

Perley, Ill., is alarmed at the prospect of a
cattle railway. Its introduction would be re-
garded as a calamity, in view of the destruction
of life which occurs in Chicago along its
lines. The ordinance is pending in the Council.

Failures for the past seven days, reported to
R. G. Dun & Co., number 224. In the
Eastern States, 24; Western, 72; Middle, 38;
Southern, 42; Pacific, 15; New York City,
17; Canada, 16. Compared with last week,
this shows an increase of 81.

Archbishop Purcell, on Christmas day,
sent to the Catholic Telegraph in Cincinnati,
a paper which is raising a fund for the relief
of the Archbishop's creditors, \$50 with the
remark that it was literally all he had, and
even that had been given to him as a Christ-
mas gift.

A New Orleans special says: Rev. J. K.
Guthrie, rabbi of the chief synagogue here,
recently in his own parlors united in marriage
his lovely niece, Miss Cohen, a bright Jewish
belles, to Dr. Armstrong, a Protestant Chris-
tian and assistant surgeon of the marine
hospital service of this port.

Rev. Robert McMurtry, a prominent Ma-
son of Dayton, O., in an interview, de-
clared that the reason Jeff. Davis was not pun-
ished was because he was a Mason. The
charge has been made by a religious paper.
McMurtry has a letter from Davis himself re-
garding that he was never initiated.

Four masked men captured, bound and
gagged four inmates of J. E. Arnold's farm-
house, twenty miles from Chicago, near
Downer's Grove, Wednesday evening, and
secured \$1,300 in cash, rode away on four
wheeled carriages. News were captured.
An old farm-hand is suspected as one of the
men.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, January 5th.—Left here to-day,
to arrive in Sacramento January 9th: N. J.
Coleman, Mrs. Sherman, Charles Hall, San
Francisco; C. A. Barlow, wife and child,
Manchester; E. H. and wife, and Mrs. J. H.
Stevens, Point, Wis.; Wm. Walker, wife and
child, Almond, Wis.; M. H. Van Huh,
Reister, N. Y.

Eighteen through emigrants left last
night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacra-
mento January 12th.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), January 5th.—Passed
Tapeka to-day to arrive in San Francisco
January 11th: Miss H. P. Pine and son,
N. E. Moley, Richmond, Mo.; E. N. Marks,
London, England; C. D. Dorr and wife,
Minneapolis, Minn.; C. H. M. Johnson,
New York; E. C. Cutler, wife and son,
Washington, D. C.

CARLIN, January 5th.—Passed here to-day,
to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs.
Sears, Morris, Ill.; C. May, J. P. Benjamin,
W. H. Bogan, New York; O. C. Brown,
Orden; Charles Keenig, Amsterdam, Hol-
land; Charles Ricard, Colorado; Miss B.
Billing, Salt Lake City; 41 emigrant pas-
sengers, including 30 females, to arrive in
Sacramento January 4th.

NEWELL, January 5th.—Passed here to-
day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow:
H. T. Jones and wife, M. H. Hudes, San
Francisco; Mrs. John Singleton and daugh-
ter, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Emily Dangler,
San Rafael; Miss Helen Bear, Tucson; A.
C. Meyer, San Francisco; Mrs. Sweeney, E.
W. Yuck, Grantsville, Cal.; W. C. Pat-
rick, Stockton; E. R. Taylor, A. Porter, L.
C. Pelton, San Francisco; Miss M. E. Chase,
San Jose; Aaron Smith, G. W. L. Smith, G.
W. Peachy, Los Angeles; J. F. Johnston,
Tennessee; J. Talmadge and family, Santa
Rosa; J. S. Danner, Tom Brown, Dallas,
Tex.; V. Huxley, W. W. Hixley, Oakland;
Mrs. C. D. Witherspoon, Missouri; G. H.
Stevie and family, W. H. Barlo, Los Ange-
les; Miss Hattie F. Randall, Miss J. S.
Walker, Riverside, Cal.; O. S. Stephens,
Cal.; Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, Los Angeles; D.
Ball, San Antonio, Tex.

SAGACITY OF DOGS.—A curious story of
canine sagacity is reported in the Cologne
journal. The owner of a number of rab-
bits near Barmen found that for six suc-
cessive nights one of his rabbits was stolen
from the house which he had made for
them out of a wooden case, which stood
a few inches above the ground. At the
top of it an opening had been made about
the width of two hands, which was closed
at night by a board on which heavy stones
were laid. The house having thus been
secured, and as it was found each morn-
ing that only one rabbit had been stolen,
and that all the rest were quite unharmed,
it was considered impossible for a weasel
to have effected the theft. It was, there-
fore, supposed that human hands had been
at work. The owner consequently made
the opening more secure by nailing down
one side of the board and covering it with
grass and stones, and then hid himself in
order to watch for the thief. At 10 o'clock
in the morning he heard a noise at the
rabbit-hole, and was not a little aston-
ished to see two dogs instead of a man on
top of it. One was a large dog of the
neighborhood, well known to him, a cross
between St. Bernard and a large woolly
collie, feared by all other dogs; the sec-
ond was a stranger, a small terrier, just
slender enough to get through the hole
into the rabbit-house. The big dog, who
on other occasions never noticed his smaller
comrades, had evidently come to an un-
derstanding with his little friend about
the nocturnal rendezvous. The big dog
scratched away all the grass and the
stones, dragged up the board and let the
terrier jump through the hole. The latter
returned in a few minutes with a rabbit
in his mouth, and was not a little aston-
ished with his little friend about the
great friend, and both proceeded to de-
vour their supper undisturbed.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Boy Fatally Scalded.—The Marquis of
Lorne and Parry-Grain in California—
an upstart of an Arm and Leg—Fatal
Affair in Washington Territory—Bus-
band Poisoning in New Mexico—Ad-
vance of the Northern Pacific—Items
from British Columbia.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

Fire in Golden Gate Park.—The Most
Terrible Rouse.

THE FOURTEEN HELPERS IN DISTRESS

BY WILHELM HEINRICH RIEHL.

Translated from the RECORD UNION from the German, by A. A. Sargent.

"Konrad Lenz, born in 1513, died about 1590, pupil of Christopher Amberger, distinguished for the warm gold tones of his color, painted history and legends and mythological subjects on small wooden tablets. His pictures are very rare."

About thus it stands printed in the catalogue of a gallery that for the moment I cannot name.

This remarkable man used to say, "Painting would be the most beautiful art, if only pictures did not need to be finished; for he painted with pleasure, and well, but he would not paint when he had a mind to, which often happened once a week, and often not at all. It was quite impossible for him to keep the appointed time for an ordered picture. If he had promised to deliver a picture by Christmas this year, to begin by Whitsuntide of the next year to prepare his tablet. He did not give over this peculiarity, by any means—a peculiarity evidently connected with the freakish nature of the planet under which he was born. 'I have learned to paint,' he said, 'let others learn to wait.'"

The easy-going artist counted his twenty-fourth year, when he received an important order. He was to represent on fourteen small tablets the Fourteen Helpers in Distress, with explanatory scenes from their history in the background. The principal condition was, however, that the whole should be finished within the year; that is to say, by St. Leonard's Day, 1538, when he was to receive the high recompense of one hundred gold florins.

The customer, Count Hans von Haltenberg, had formerly, on a voyage from Geneva to Naples, fallen into the hands of Tunisian pirates. During his captivity he supplied the Fourteen Helpers, and vowed to each of them a handsome picture in his castle chapel by St. Leonard's Day, 1538, if he should be released from prison within two months. He did in fact regain his freedom soon after, and carried out, on his return home to Germany, to order the pictures forthwith, and to sharpen the painter's conscience to strictly keep the time of his delivery, that he might keep his own word to the estate.

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But von Haltenberg was not satisfied with this answer. He seized fast on the painter's arm, and looked him in the face with his small, keen eyes, as if he would pierce him through and through; showed him his levity, through which not only he himself was angered, but what was yet much worse, even the saints. "And believe you, then," so he concluded, "that a painter needs not at times the Fourteen Helpers in Distress? They may leave you in the lurch, as you leave me."

The painter looked at the knight at first with his big blue eyes as innocently as a child; then he became purple in the face, dropped his eyes, and cried, "Heavens! you are right. It is horrible what a chain of misfortunes I throw around us by my thoughtlessness." And he promised to immediately take up the work, and ran in a quick pace home, in order surely to be at the easel the last hour before sunset.

It was a pleasure to see how Konrad Lenz now once more painted. The brush flew restlessly over the picture from early until late. In a few days St. Nicholas was ready for varnishing. St. Erasmus was primed; St. Egidius neatly drawn, and St. George, with his dragon, outlined. A wonderfully beautiful summer morning, with a clear sky, and the sun shed golden light on the opposite roof, which did not shine into the workshop itself, which had, of course, a northern light. The painter, sometimes standing, sometimes whistling, put his best red color on the cloak of St. Erasmus. He rejoiced childishly over his joyous, rapid progress. He was already more than half done; he had seen little the night before, and his urgent spirit did not suffer him to finish one picture methodically before he began another. So he held in his studio frame of mind he glanced for a moment into the street.

There stands a matron, accompanied by a young maiden—artistically painted, but not so artistically painted as the others. Evidently they seek a street or a house, and doubt which way they should take. They were strangers, for Konrad did not know them; and he knew all the women in the

town. He laid down his palette, and looked at the two women, how beautiful the maiden was; simply dressed, indeed, but how noble, how distinguished in every movement.

So the painter hears quite clearly that the women seek the way to St. Katherine's Convent. The street is quite empty; no man near or far who might give the information; so nothing remained to him, as a well-to-do young man, but to hasten out, in order to follow them politely as a guide. The ladies followed him.

He followed the ladies all the usual things one says when conducting strangers; but soon did not really know what he did say; for the young lady kept looking back over her shoulder at the knight, who modestly hid himself a step in the rear. Looked at near by she was even more handsome than at a distance, and the few words she occasionally uttered were in the most charming manner. Presumably, he was to follow her, on the other hand, by her ways and manners, quite of the old school.

Alas, the convent was soon reached; the women turned aside, and the painter, who then the young girl threw to the painter, as a leaving-taking, a smiling look, so roughly, so merrily, so familiarly. That was also of the old school.

VARIOUS QUACKS

Who (Each with His Own Pet Scheme) Cultivate the Field of Human Nature.

There have always been quacks—legal quacks, theological quacks, scientific quacks and medical quacks. Some of them are blind, only fellows, who argue and smile the world into believing in their favorite bit of humbug. Others are pompous and pretentious parasites. But they make a trade. Men seem to love to be swindled, stipulating only that it shall be neatly done.

The dear public are equally liberal to the electric and magnetic fraud. This fellow is a genius in his line. He will put a magnet ball around your waist, a magnetic necklace around your chin, or fit

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883.

Meteorological Observations—Taken at
Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, JANUARY 6, 1883—5:02 P. M.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of sky.	State of weather.
Olympia.	30.84	52	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
Seattle.	30.80	50	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
Portland.	30.78	48	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Francisco.	30.75	46	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Diego.	30.72	44	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Jose.	30.70	42	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Bernardino.	30.68	40	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Luis Obispo.	30.66	38	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Bernardino.	30.64	36	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.
San Bernardino.	30.62	34	S. E.	12	Clear.	Light rain.

Maximum temperature, 55; minimum, 34.
River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 9 feet
5 inches. A fall of 2 inches in the past 24 hours.

WATERGATE A. R. B. 1883.

Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.—For California: Fair
weather. For the north Pacific coast region:
Local rains.

AN ENLARGEMENT.

The WEEKLY UNION has been enlarged from seven
columns in width to eight columns in width, and
with corresponding extension of all the columns in
length. This secures an enlargement of

TWELVE COLUMNS.

It will much increase the usefulness and value of
the UNION, and due to convenience in handling
the paper. Under this new system the first part,
or semi-weekly form, will be discontinued as a regular
issue, but whenever the importance and volume of
the news justify, the semi-weekly in four-page,
seven-column form will be issued in addition to the
regular weekly. In such cases, however, seven col-
umns will prevail in both papers for such weeks.

SO WIDESPREAD AND POPULAR.

Has the WEEKLY UNION circulation seemed that, to
still further extend it and place it within the reach
of all, the subscription price has been reduced from
\$2.50 to \$2.00 per year, payable in advance, and for
which price it will be mailed post-paid to any ad-
dress in the United States. No feature that has
been characteristic of the WEEKLY UNION in the past
will be found wanting in the future. On the con-
trary, the paper will

BE GREATLY IMPROVED.

By receiving that careful editing of all its columns
which could be done but imperfectly heretofore be-
cause of the frequency of publication. This will
result in a presentation of news, miscellany, poetry,
current comment, market reports, legislative re-
ports, etc., in a more complete and desirable form
than ever before. The beginning of the year is the most op-
portune time to order the WEEKLY for the year.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Governor's orders are quoted as
1151 for 48 of 1897 1152 for 48 of 1897 1153 for 48 of 1897
sterling, \$4 51 54 52; silver bars, 109.

Silver in London, 50 1/2; consols, 101 3/4; 104;
5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 48,
123; 49, 116.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at
\$26.50 cents.

Mining stocks were both dull and weak in San
Francisco yesterday morning. Quite a number of
stocks called out sell, because no one wanted them.

In a scuffle between two young men near Walla
Walla, W. T., one was killed.

A five-year-old boy was scalded to death at Yreka
Thursday.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are still
in Santa Barbara.

A billiard tournament is to be held in Chicago,
commencing March 16th.

A Jewess was married in New Orleans to a
Christian, the young lady's uncle, rabbi of the syna-
gogue, performing the ceremony.

It is now positively settled that J. F. Davis was
never a Mason.

Milwaukee will not allow pugilistic encounters
within her limits.

The Mayor of New York still refuses to grant a
license for the production of the Passion Play.

A mother and two children were buried by a land-
slide in Westmoreland county, Pa.

During the past seven days 224 business failures
occurred in the United States.

The State Treasurer of Tennessee is now \$100,000
in his accounts.

The Municipal Bank of Spynok, Russia, has failed.

The Democrats and Greenbackers in the Michigan
Legislature have decided to act together on all party
questions.

A fire in Cohoes, N. Y., yesterday, caused a loss
of about \$1,000,000.

General Chaney, the well-known French General
and Lieut. Gen., died suddenly Thursday night in
Chicago, France.

Michael O'Rourke was hanged for murder at Mul-
ton, Ont., yesterday.

Palma Bontour, where Gambetta's body is lying,
was visited Thursday by 250,000 persons.

Fire at Zuni station, N. Y.; also at Newburgh, N.
Y., and South Bend, Ind.

Michael Breslin died in Portland, Or., yesterday,
from injuries recently received at the Northern
Pacific front.

Aljo Garcia has been poisoned near Mesilla, N.
M., by his wife and her paramour.

Property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed
yesterday in Peoria, Ill.

The exports from Victoria, B. C., in 1882 exceeded
the imports by \$1,250,000.

Victoria, B. C., wants a paid fire department.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was opened yester-
day, to Eddy, Mont., 327 miles east of Wallula Jun-
ction.

The dwelling of H. Hicks was destroyed by fire
yesterday near Steamboat Springs, Nevada.

Over 2,000 witnesses have been sent to be placed on
Gambetta's coffin.

One man was killed and three others injured at
Ashland, Pa., yesterday, by a fall of coal.

Eben W. Tallent killed himself in San Gabriel, Los
Angeles county, yesterday.

A fire in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, last
night, destroyed the main conservatory building.

Fire Scott was hanged at Paris, Texas, yesterday,
for the murder of Joseph Starr.

A man and wife were taken to death at Ballinacree,
Ireland.

The remains of John Howard Payne were shipped
at Tunis yesterday for the United States.

"A POLITICAL HANDBOOK."

[San Jose Times.]

The New Year's number of the SACRAMENTO
RECORD-UNION is a compendium of valuable political
and statistical information concerning the products
and industries of the State. As a political hand-
book (in all but form) of the State it will be found
quite useful for reference.

"A MASS OF FACTS AND STATISTICS."

[San Jose Mercury.]

The RECORD-UNION New Year number contains
sixteen pages, embracing such a mass of facts and
statistics and general matters of reference that every
editor in the country will want to file it away for
future use.

THAT portion of the apple crop which is annually
made into cider probably exceeds 50,000,000 of bush-
els. The product of 200,000,000 pounds of
cider and 750,000,000 pounds of pomace. In other
words, the pomace pile of the United States
amounts to about 400,000 tons. George B. Boomer,
of Syracuse, proposes that this pomace be utilized
as food for stock, as it is a richer food than any other
vegetable except the potato. He claims the pomace
for ensilage may be entirely saved, and that with
the successful introduction of the silo, the 400,000
tons of pomace now wasted will become worth
\$5,000,000 per annum.

SANITARY JOURNAL now credits West Virginia with
holding the first position among the States in its
health service. She has provided for a wide range
of sanitary work, has secured effective health laws,
and by the special energy of her officials has
brought sanitary science to service in the most
practical forms.

The very latest rage in the fashionable world is
the "pioneer furniture" style, and under which
house interiors are brought to resemble as nearly as
possible, by the use of the log cabin, the log cabin
of the backwoods and the pioneer era. Good-looking
and like will now experience a use in the market.

"We can no longer exist without America," says
the London Times. This is comforting, and gives
a new stimulus to our pride.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS.

We have heard of late many arguments
on behalf of State ownership of railroads.
In matters of this kind a little actual ex-
perience is worth a great deal of specula-
tion, and therefore some account of the
results of State railway management in
France is opportune. The Paris corre-
spondent of the New York Nation in a
recent letter gives a resume of a paper by
the eminent economist and late Minister of
Finance in the Freycinet Cabinet, M. Say,
on the subject. The paper of M. Say ap-
peared in the *Journal des Economistes*. The
account given by him of the condition of
the French railroad system is not calcu-
lated to afford much support to the theory
of State ownership or management of rail-
ways. M. Say declares that "State man-
agement is a disaster," and he proceeds
to prove it. He shows that the most reck-
less extravagance and the most wonderful
lack of judgment have constantly character-
ized the Government railroad policy. That
enormous plans have been proposed by
successive Ministries, covering the coun-
try with a complete network of lines. That
a very large proportion of these lines
have been projected without any reference
to the demand for them, and consequently
without any guarantee for profitable em-
ployment. That successive Ministries have
rivalled one another in this kind of ex-
travagance, in order to gain popularity by
promising the people more railroads. That
the Deputies have got accustomed to help
themselves by promising railroads to their
constituents, just as American Congres-
sional candidates promise Federal offices.

"That every farmer, every important man
in a department, asks with the greatest
of him, 'What will the State do for me?'"

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of him, 'What will the State do for me?'"

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GERMAN INTELLECTUAL ASPIRATIONS.

It is the ambition of the present rulers
of Germany to create for their country,
and especially for its capital, a reputation
which shall make it one of the world's in-
tellectual centers. They are not content
with the weight which belongs to mere
physical force, and which the strongest
nation must share with the most untutored
hordes of Central Asian marauders. It
is sought to make Germany the rival of
Paris in all that appertains to Art, and
Literature, and intellectual development
generally. And to further this purpose
the German Government has of late been
spending very considerable sums in en-
riching the state possessions in art and litera-
ture; as for instance by purchasing the
Pergamon marbles, and by procuring the
excavation of the ruins at Hissarlik; and
more recently, by securing the precious
and almost priceless collection of manu-
scripts formerly belonging to the Duke of
Hamilton's library. The English Govern-
ment and people regret too late that this
noble and most important collection was
not purchased for the British Museum,
but few British Ministers would have
dared without the consent of Parliament
to authorize so large an expenditure. The
German Government paid \$750,000 for the
manuscripts, and it is the opinion of the
highest authorities that they were a great
bargain. But when Germany has accumu-
lated at Berlin all the art and literary
treasures she can gather together, how will
the desired expansion of her intellectual
life consist with the inexorable require-
ments of her military position? She has
chosen for herself a condition which de-
mands for its maintenance incessant vigi-
lance. She holds her supremacy by the
sword, and therefore she cannot put off her
harness. And how can a nation hope to
develop the best fruits of intellectual
culture while service in the army is the
lot of every citizen; while none are allowed
to shape a career which does not include in-
struction in the art of wholesale murder;
while the State insists upon branding
every man with that brand of degeneracy
and ferocity which informed military service
inevitably signifies and implies? The ex-
periment is an ambitious one, and the de-
sire which animates it is natural and
praiseworthy. But there will have to be a
laying aside of arms and a relaxation of the
stern rules which for years have made
all Germany little else than an intrenched
camp, before the best results of the new intellectual movement
can be obtained. And it cannot be forgot-
ten that the iron policy which has raised
that country to her present political and
military eminence has also driven from her
borders some of her most enlightened and
energetic children. From 1846 to 1880 not
less than 3,000,000 Germans emigrated,
and the majority of them came to the
United States. It is here that they have
found the opportunities for peaceful devel-
opment which they lacked in their place of
birth. And yet with all the opportunities
the United States possesses for intellectual
advancement, it must be confessed that our
Government and people have thus far
evinced little or no desire to take advan-
tage of the peaceful leisure at their dis-
posal. The German Government spends
\$750,000 upon a single collection of manu-
scripts. At Washington the Congress of
the United States hesitates to pass a
bill providing a decent receptacle for the
national library.

THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.

We are pleased to see that the press gen-
erally is waking up to the necessity of de-
manding the repeal of the present tariff on
foreign books, and we are not at all sorry
that the Book Trade Association of Phila-
delphia has recently adopted a formal pro-
test against the proposition to reduce the
tax on books from 25 to 15 per cent. The
Philadelphia Book Trade Association oc-
cupies a position in this matter which cannot
be emphasized the wrong involved in the
book tariff, while it is equally evident that
the proposal of the tariff Commission to
reduce the duty from 25 to 15 per cent.
does not meet the requirement. There
ought to be no tariff on foreign books. Of
three-fourths of the books published in
Europe none are reprinted here, so that the
American public are compelled to pay a
wholly needless and injurious tax for the
benefit of those publishers who choose to
print the other fourth. But the rea-
sonableness and soundness of the Phila-
delphia publishers are phenomenal. It is
not enough for them that in the absence
of an international copyright law they can
steal and reproduce any foreign publica-
tion for the bare cost of paper and print-
ing. They must also be supported by a
tax which compels every poor scholar
and professional man in the country to pay
two prices for all the foreign books he is
obliged to import. The most important
and therefore the most urgently needed
foreign works on science are a rule never
reproduced in this country; but for all that
it is necessary to pay a tariff of 25 per cent.
upon them, and this is a naked tax upon
knowledge, the only result of which is to
plunder poor men. It is in fact nothing less
than an outrage, and 15 per cent. is almost
as bad as 25 per cent., because such a re-
duction will in practice make little or no
difference to the importer. It is proposed,
it is true, to allow books ordered from
Europe by private individuals for their
own use, and not for sale, to come in free,
and also to reduce the prohibitory premium upon all
foreign books from twenty years to ten;
that is to say, it is proposed that any
foreign book ten years old may be brought
in duty free. But these are still insuffi-
cient concessions. The American pub-
lishers enjoy quite sufficient "protection"
in their ability to steal all foreign publica-
tions as soon as they issue from the press.
They ought not further to be allowed to
plunder the American people, and especial-
ly the class of poor students to whom the
added cost of foreign books caused by the
tariff is a very serious burden and griev-

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY LAW.

Under judicial interpretation the New
York Sunday law is continually developing
new and startling peculiarities. The new
code, it appears, makes no exceptions in favor
of the Jews with regard to the Sunday
law. If one of that people keeps his store
open on Sunday he is held to be guilty of
Sabbath-breaking precisely as if he were
a Christian. The code therefore compels
the Jew to observe two holidays out of the
week. He must keep Saturdays because
his own religion requires him to do so, and
he must keep Sundays because the Jew com-

THE PASSAGE OF THE PENDLETON BILL.

The House has passed the Pendleton
Civil Service bill by a majority and with a
promptness which considerably discredits
the recent rumor concerning alleged
strenuous opposition to the measure in that
branch of Congress. But though the bill
has thus passed, and though there may be
no doubt as to the readiness of President
Arthur to sign it, it would be a mistake to
conclude that civil service reform would
follow immediately. In fact all that can
reasonably be expected from this bill is a
beginning of that reform, and the chief
cause for congratulation regarding it con-
sists in the fact that when once the new
departure has been made it will be more
and more difficult to go back to the old
spoils system. Still it must be understood
that the scheme which the bill provides is
apt to be very slow in its operation. A
New York journal has estimated that the
Pendleton bill will affect about 10,000
places, and that in filling them by com-
petitive examinations, supposing due
diligence is exercised by the Examining
Boards, about three years will be con-
sumed. The Democrats in Congress have
accepted the bill with so little hesita-
tion that it may be suspected they do not
anticipate a very great change from its enforcement. It is
of course possible that they have acted in
the matter upon a sagacious

